# CONGRESS

A BUSY DAY IN BOTH HOUSES.

Another Land Grab Before the Senate.

OFFICE SEEKERS COMING TO GRIEF.

Proposed Tax on Applicants for Office.

Spiriter Discussion Over Mr. Trumbull's Civil Service Bill.

The St. Domingo Resolution in the House.

The Baez Treaty Correspondence Wanted.

Fernando Wood Probing the Matter to the Bottom.

#### FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan 4, 1871. PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Numerous petitions were presented from individuals for the removal of polifical disabilities, and by Mr. Stewart, from Western miners, asking for protection against certain railroad corporations which are claiming their lands by virtue of alleged Congressional grants.

BILLS INTRODUCED. By Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of Iowa, to enable honorably discharged soldlers and sallors, their widows and orphan children to acquire homesteads on the

and orphan children to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Ross, (rep) of Kan.—Making a grant of lands to see State of Kansus, in alignate sections, to aid the construction of certain fairfoads in that State. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. By Mr. Cole, (rep) of California.—For the relief of dishilers of brandy from grapes. Referred to the Committee on Finance. Also encouraging the Committee on Finance. Also encouraging the Committee on Finance. Also encouraging the States, and incorporating the United States Mining School and Metalurgical Academy. Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. Pomeroy, (rep.) of Kan.—Authorizing the valid conveyance of the rights and titles of preemptors before the issuance of patents. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Howe, (rep.) of Whs.—Amending the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867, so as to give prierity in the qastibution of bankrupt's estate to wages due to any operative, cierk or house servant, to an amount not exceeding 200, Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mt. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass.—Amending the Army act of Mass.—Amending the Ramy act of Mass.—Amending the Ramy act of Mass.—Amending the Army act of Mass.—Amending the Mass.—Amending the Army act of Mass.—Amending the Mass.—Amending the Mass.—Amending the Mass

Amount not exceeding \$200, Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass.—Amending the Army act of fast session in regard to soldiers' affidavits for acquiring homesteads. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Spencer, (rep.) of Ata.—To pay for quartermasters' and commissaties' supplies taken for the United States Army from citizens of Alabama who had enlisted and were doing service in said army. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Japan Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. Corbett, (rep.) of Oregon, from the Committee of Commerce, reported the bill to incorporate the Japan Steam Navigation Company. The bill provinces for no subsidy, but simply the organization of the company.

Japan Steam Navigation Company. The bill provides for no subsidy, but simply the organization of the company.

Mr. Morkitl, (rep.) of VL, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing inquiry by the Finance Committee as to the expediency of imposing a tax of one doltar upon each application for an official position having a salary of not less than \$1,000, and the same upon each signature thereto made to the President of made to be presented to any of the Executive departments; and where the salary is in excess of \$4,000 an additional tax of fifty cents.

Mr. Thursan, (dem.) of Ohio, suggested to Mr. Morrill that, as his resolution had no title, it would be appropriate as well as candid for that gentleman to designate it a resolution for the purpose of raising revenue for the republical party.

Mr. Morrill declined to act upon the suggestion.

The Funding act.

On motion of Mr. Subshan, (rep.) of Ohio, the Senate took up and passed the bill amendatory of the Funding act of last session authorizing an increase of the issue of five per cent bonds from \$200,000,000 to \$200,000,000 and making the interest on the same payable quartery.

Notices of sites for moneys advanced during the resolution as sites for moneys advanced during the resolution as a similar notice for to-morrow by

that he would, on Monday hext, call up the bill for reambursing States for moneys advanced during the rebellion; and a similar notice for to-morrow by Mr. Sheaman, respecting the bill relative to mints, Assay office and coinage of the United States. Mr. Sumner's resolution calling for information upon St. Domingo matters was a ropted without ob-jection.

THE SPRAGUE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. THURMAN moved to discharge the joint Committee on Retrenchment from further consideration of the resolution previously introduced by Sprague directing an inquiry into the alleged control of Sanator Sprague with the blockage in the control of Sanator Sprague with the blockage in the control of Sanator Sprague with the blockage in the control of Sanator Sprague with the blockage in the control of Sanator Sprague with the blockage in the control of Sanator Sprague with the blockage in the control of Sanator Sprague with the blockage in the control of Sanator Sprague with the blockage in the control of Sanator Sprague with the blockage in the control of Sanator Sprague with the blockage in the control of Sanator Sprague with the blockage in the control of Sanator Sprague with the blockage in the control of Sanator Sprague with the blockage in the control of Sanator Sprague with the blockage in the control of Sanator Sprague with the blockage in the control of Sanator Sprague with the blockage in the control of Sanator Sprague with the blockage in the control of Sanator Sprague with the blockage in the control of Sanator Sprague with the blockage in the control of Sanator Sprague with the blockage in the control of Sanator Sprague with the blockage in the control of Sanator Sprague with the blockage in the control of Sanator Sprague with the sprague with the control of Sanator Sprague with the control of Sanator Sprague with the sprague with the sprague with the control of Sanator Sprague with the sprague with of the resolution previously introduced by Mr. sprague directing an inquiry into the alleged compilely of Senator Sprague with the blockade runners in Texas during the late rebellion. The reasons for the motion were stated by Mr. Thurman to be a supposed madvertence in the reference, and the fact that an inquiry lato the conduct of a Senator did not properly belong to a joint committee representing the House, but was the exclusive province of the Senate committee.

The motion was agreed to when the resolution. The motion was agreed to, when the resolution,

together with a communication from the Secretary of War on the subject, were referred to a select com-

The motion was agreed to, when the resolution, together with a communication from the Secretary of War on the subject, were referred to a select committee of five.

Alt. PRARBELL'S CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

The Senate then briefly considered the bill introduced by Mr. TRUMBLL, (rep.) of Ill., to relieve Congressmen from importunities in appointments to office, the Gastion being upon an amendment offered by Mr. Whilams to extend the prohibition against soliciting appointments in the case of members of Congress to include all Judicial, militar and mavai officers of the United States.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought the amendment might operate to prevent promotions in the army and navy. The change in the bill proposed by the substitute of the Judiciary Committee to strike out the clause authorizing a member, in response to a request from the President, to give information in writing in regard to an applicant for office, would make the bill more absolute. He then referred to the apparent poole demand for civil service reform, the cvits of the present system and necessity for remedial legislation on the subject.

Mir. Shekman spoke of the necessity of maintaining the independence of the Executive in making his appointments, subject to the constitutional power of consimuation by the Senate. In this view he favored a more specific definition of the powers of the President. He regarded the bill as objectionable in so far as it prohibited the President, in his discretion, from obtaining local information from Congressmen, Governors of States and others competent to give it. As an entering wedge to the civil service reform some such bill might be important; but no sufficient reform would be secured until members of Congress relinquished the unconstitutional power they had of late assumed in controlling appointments. For one he [Mr. Sherman] would encertuily surrender what little of that power might have accused to him.

Mr. Morron regarded the bill as unconstitutional and based upon faise principles. He was surprised that in penal offe not be trusted. He knew in certain quarters it was believed that every man in Congress was corrupt. This bill would give color to that belief. Senators compain of the annoyance from office-seekers, but no one of them wanted to retire from his seat on that account; but they were all anxious to return for a second, third and even for a fourth term, he (Mr. Morton) would be glad to be relieved from importunities for office, but he knew that the burdens of official station were as legitimate as its duties. He believed the present system of appointments, under the advice of Congressmen, was mutually advantageous to the member making the recommendation, and the present system of appointments, under the advice of Congressmen, was martually advantageous to the member making the recommendation, and the President, inasmuch as the former was held responsible by the constituents for the character of his appointees, his interest being, therefore, to secure good men, while the President could rely for his security upon his political triends in either nouse.

Mr. Nyr, (rep., of Nev., by way of indicating the effect of the bill, suggested a case in which two men, one an housest endagen and the other a thief, were applicants to the President for office, and inquired whether the Congressman who interposed to prevent the appointment or that this immediate what he point in the penituenlisty.

Mr. Monton repined by repeating the case just ched in, adding that not only the member who advised the President against the felon would be inable

to fine and imprisonment, but the President him-self, if he followed the advice and appointed the honest man, would be made a criminal and sub-jected to the penalties of the proposed law. He doubted the stacerity of its author (Mr. Trumbell) in

Mr. Taumsull said he was much in earnest and

urring the measure.

Mr. Tavamull said he was much in earnesi and would press the bill dady until it was disposed of The discussion centinuing Mr. Davis, (dem.) of Ky., demanded the regular order of business. The morning hour, however, having expired, in the meantime, Mr. Trumbull endeavored to make the bill a special order, but Mr. Cameron objecting, it went over until the next morning hour.

RELIEF OF DR. BEST, OF KENYUCKY.

The Senate then took up the regular order of business—the bill for the relief of J. Milton Best, of Paducah, Kentucsy.

The former discussion was resumed upon the question, whether the destruction of the dwelling house of the claimant, by order of the commander of the Union array, during the battle there in 1864, was an actual taking of private property for public use in the sense of the constitution.

Mr. Davis arguest to show the hability of the government to the claimant upon general principles of international law. He quoted from the report in the case to show that when the house was destroyed the battle was not in progress, and was not resumed until five hours afterwards; that the destruction was necessary to the safety of the Union garrison to prevent its occupation by the ensay. Various anthorities were cited and commended upon by the speaker.

Mr. Carpenter, (rep.) of Wis., arguing to show

was necessary to the safety of the Union garrison to prevent its occupation by the enemy. Various antiorities were cited and commented upon by the speaker.

Mr. Campenter, (rep.) of Wis., arguing to show the difference between justice and generosity, which should obtain in passing upon claims for indemulty for losses during the war, said the orinciple upon which the whole question should turn was whether Grant and Sherman merely exercised in the South an ordinary police power and went there to aid the civil autonities in preserving the peace, or whether they led seeir armies into an enemy's country. He argued from authorities to show that, in fact and in law, the state of things existing in the South from 1801 to 1835 was that of open, public war; that the constituents of the rebel government were one of the parties, and that the United States government, as a party belligerent, could not be beld responsible to indemnify those who were its enemies, and while it might seem hard to treat as a public enemy a loyal man in South Caronna whose lears was right, yet it was one of the hardships of the case. The government could make no discrimination between those who were within the dominion of the enemy. This rule held good as a to the rights of property. In answer to Mr. Davis argument that this dwelling house was not destroyed a actual battle, he said there were records of battles having lasted five days, but it would not be contended that they were therefore continuous conflicts during all the hours embraced within that time. In the present instance there had not ended when the house was destroyed, therefore the destruction was an incident of the battle, Moreover, this house could not, strictly speaking, have been taken for public use, because it was destroyed and could not be use i for any purpose. In conclusion, he advocated the disposal of all so-called exceptional claims upon general principles, remarking that we had not yet reached the point when we could afford to be generous.

ing that we had not yet reached the point when we could afford to be generous.

Mr. Howe, Chairman of the Committee on Claims, repited to his colleague, Carpenter, claiming that Dr. Best's property had been taken for public use, masmuch as the government was benefitted by its destruction. The constitutional term "public use, meaning such a use as resulted in public benedit. He read from statistics to show that the estimates of hability devolving upon the government by the assumption of certain classes of the claims referred to had been largely overslated.

Without disposing of the subject the Senate at quarter-past four, after a short executive session, a journed.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

... WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1871. CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDE-

The bill reported by Mr. Monnit, (rep.) of Pa., before the holidays, to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence by holding an international exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, came up as the first business in order in the morning hour.

Mr. O'NEILL, (rep.) of Pa., advocated the bill, and argued that Philadelphia was, by its historical associations, the most appropriate place for the cele-

argued that Philadelphia was, by its historical associations, the most appropriate place for the celebration.

Air. Brooks, (dem.) of N. Y., could not see the consequential relation between the preamble of the bill recting the lact of the Declaration of Independence having been signed at Philadelphia and the enactment providing for the holding of an international exhibition there. He was unable to perceive why Philadelphia should be selected rather than Boston, where the principles of the Declaration of Independence were mainly created, or than Richmond. Va., from which State came Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration of independence, and Madison, the author of the constitution, or than Meckienburg, N. C., where the first declaration of independence originated. He regarded Philadelphia as a populous and beautiful suburb of New York, and, therefore, had no jealousy toward it; but he did not consider it the business of the federal government to legislate for a fair in Philadelphia or elsewaere, particularly as the American Institute proposed to hold an international exhibition in New York in 1876 without any aid from Congress.

Mr. Sargent, (rep.) of Cal., protested against burdening the United States Treasury for any such purpose as an international exposition.

Mr. Strevenson, (rep.) of Onio, Indicated Cincinnan as the place for holding a great international exhibition, but thought that, as the purpose was to commemorate a great event—the signing of the Declaration of Independence—Philadelphia was the most appropriate place.

Mr. Morraell moved the previous question on the bill.

Mr. Eldridge, (dem.) of Wis., hoped the previous

Mr. Eldridge, (dem.) of Wis., hoped the previous question would not be seconded in the absence of Mr. Cleveland, who had given much attention to th subject and who desired further to debate it.
On a vote by tellers it appeared that there was no

ST. DOM:NGO.

Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass., chairman of the Com

antice on Foreign Affairs, gave notice that the committee would ask the House to consider the St. Domingo resolutions on Monday next.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the annual indian Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday next. day next.

day next.

It appropriates nearly two millions less than the act of last year.

Mr. Beck, (dem.) of Ky., from the same committee, reported a bill making an additional appropriation of \$200,000 for the improvement of the Louisville and Portland Canal for the current fiscal year, which was made the special order for Tuesday next.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED. By Mr. SMITH, (dem.) of Oregon—For the removal obstructions to the navigation of the Colorado

river.
By Mr. Voorners, (dem.) of Ind.—To extend the by Mr. Cobrances, (deal.) of ind.—To extend the benefits of the homestead policy to disabled soldiers and sailors, and to the widows, orphans and dependents and relatives of those who died in the service of the country.

By Mr. Cobran, (rep.) of Ind.—To provide for the payment of election officers appointed by United States judges in cities having upwards of twenty thousand inhightants.

thousand inhabitants.

Also to provide that no pensions shall hereafter be

allowed, except in cases where the wounds or dis-abilities were contracted in actual hostility against the public enemy.

Also in relation to the Assistant Secretaries and the Assistant Fostmaster General.

Also to repeal so much of the National Currency act of July 12, 1870, as provides that no banking association shall have a circulation in excess of

By Mr. STEVENSON—Requiring the modification of

By Mr. SIEVENSON—Requiring the modification of the Newport and Cincinnan bridge to conform to the recommendation of the Board of Engineers. By Mr. Johnson, (dem.) of Cal.—Authorizing the establishment of a bureau of mining. By Mr. Cabes, (dem.) of III.—To extend the pro-vision of the tenth section of the act of July 17, 182, defining the pay and emoluments of certain army officers.

dicers.
THE ST. DOMINGO TREATY CORRESPONDENCE.
Mr. WOOD, (dem.) of N. Y., asked leave to offer

officers.

THE ST. DOMINGO TREATY CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. WOOD, (dem.) of N. Y., asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President for information as to St. Domingo, as follows:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States he requested to communicate to the House, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, exples of all papers and correspondence relating to the proposed annexation of the Dominican portion of the Island of Domingo, or the purchase of any part thereof, including the annexation of the Dominican portion of the Island of Dominican portion of the Island of Dominican portion of the Island of the Dominican portion of the denta agent or consult of the interest of the Dominican government, especially in Island an account of the denta agent or consult of the interest of the Dominican government, especially in Island and the Control of the Dominican government, especially in Island as the same relate to the sale or transfer of the provisions of the existing constitution of Dominica so far as the same relate to the sale or transfer of the mational domain; also, any communicant of the destard of the proposed annexation, sinc, instructions to the commander of our naval equation in the waters of the island since the dominicance of such and continuater; island and the proposed annexation, sinc, instructions to the commander of our naval equation in the waters of the island since the dominicance of the late negotiation, with the reports and correspondence of such account of the interest of the island and the reports and correspondence of such accounts president Baes, under whom the regard to the position of allow what fishing and the reports and correspondence of control and the such and the reports and correspondence of control and account president Baes, under whom the respect to the position of war, also, any information in regard to the eminiment of the infinite of Dominican and the reports proved particulation of president Baes, any information with regard to any drain of juri

Mr. LAWRENCE, (rep.) of Ohio-Let the resolution

go to the Committee on Foreign Relations, silve leave to report at any time.

Mr. Elbanos-I object to its reference.

Mr. ORTH, (rep.) of Ind.—Then I object to the reso Mr. Wood-I hope the objection will be withtrawn, for there can be no possible objection to the esolution on its merits. The information called for a desired by the House and the country, and I hope twill not be withheld through the objection of any

Individual member.

Mr. ELDRIGGE—I object to the referring of the resolution, because that would be the end of it.

The SPEARER—The consideration of the resolution is objected to by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr.

APPAIRS IN ARRANSAS. Mr. Rogers, (dem.) of Ark., asked leave to offer a esolution instruction the Judiciary Committee to

make a thorough investigation into the political condition of the State of Arkansas.

Ar. Washburn, (rep.) of Wis., objected.

THE SENATE ST. DOMINGO RESOLUTIONS.

The SPEAKER called the attention of Mr. Banks to the terms of the notice given by him to-day in regard to the St. Domingo resolutions, and remarked that the Senate's joint resolution on that subject was still on the Speaker's table.

Mr. Banks asked to have it referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

mr. Wood-Tonject. I will object to it in every form and at every stage.

Mr. Banks—The House gave consent to the com-mittee te report on the St. Demlogo matter after giving five days' notice. That consent applied properly to the House resolution, not to the Senato Mr. Woon—The only reference of the question was

mittee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Woon—I object. I will object to it in every

Mr. Wood—The only reference of the question was the resolution introduced by the gentleman from Massachusetts, and that is the only form in which the question can be brought back.

Mr. Hanks—We do not propose to present it in any other form than that.

Mr. Wood—The Senate resolution is on our table, and there, I hope, it will remain.

Mr. Firch, (rep.) of Nev., gave notice of amendments to the Senate joint resolution in reference to St. Dominge, extending its application to cluba.

The House then, at haif-past one o'clock, adjourned.

#### THE NATHAN MURDERER.

HOW THE CASE STANDS NOW.

The Deed Done by a Western Man-The Misfortunes of the Great George Jones - A Prisoner on Blackwell's Island Quizzes the Poor Man-How His Excellency Tried to Manufacture Evidence, and Failed-The "Count" Photographed by a Smart Convict

One way to get to Blackwell's Island is to call on Mr. Kellock at the Charities and Correction offices in Third avenue, provide yourself with a "permit" of East Twenty-sixth street, and there you are in les than no time. It is not a pleasant journey, though, produce anything but pleasant feelings. There is an air of distress around the whole scene from first to last, beginning with the poer old man who keeps watch at the gate till the first landing is reached and half a dozen or so of men and women are helped out to walk up or be carried up to the Charity Hospital, out which those, certainly, who went in there yesterday have not the faintest chance of ever getting. It is a rough sight to see old people, poor and penniless friendless and alone, going into a charity house to die. Even the boat that conveyed the crowd is gotten up on purpose to inspire awe and prevent the remotest chance occurring of a cheerful moment It heing black all over outside tolerably gloomy and dingy inside, while its name is Believue. This state of things existing, it is not a wonder that any stranger should land on Blackwell's Island possessed of most melancholy and

especially as the person just referred to was becoming engaged in investigating the amount of truth that should be placed in the latest information concerning the Nathan murder. It might as well be stated at once that the murderer is not quite yet in the hands of the police, but that he soon shall be there is now more reason to believe than there has been at any time since the bloody deed was committed. There is a prisoner now in the Penitentiary on Biackwell's Island from whom mesi valuable corroboratory evidence as to facts and sus picions has been received,

CLEARING UP SOME MISSING LINKS in the chain of evidence. This man has freely told all he knows about the murder and the person suspected of the crime, and each repeated visit that has been paid him by the detectives the greater has become the confidence in finally succeeding in bringing the case before the authorities. The detec

bringing the case before the authorities. The detectives who are working up the case in this light belong to Cincago, and they confidently assert that THE MURDERER IS A WESTERN MAN and at present living in that part of the country. More than this they decline saying, but they are more tran satisfied with their visit to New York, and say they believe the large rewards offered for the murderer's arrest will go westward this time. But while these gentlemen were quietly working up their case and developing whatever was known to the prisoner whom they had in hand a most amusing series of visits were paid to the Penitentiary on a similar errand to the said of the effects, but altogether on a different tack, by the fillustrious George Jones, known as the "Count Joannes." The great point of difference between the detectives and the Count was that the former were trying to get all the points they could get out of their man, while his Excellency was supplying any number of points to his, and those, too, of a Postitively Startling Character. The Count began his visits some few weeks ago, and continued them at regular intervals until a certain extraordinary event occurred, which

rostrively starting character. The count began his visits some few weeks ago, and continued them at regular intervals until a certain extraordinary event occurred, which placed him in a most laughable position. The Count, however, deserves an acknowledgment of the art displayed by him in bringing into the jeke certain keen intelligences that he badly vietimized afterwards. As the reporter was about to leave the office of Mr. Pitch, the courteous warden of the Penitentiary, that gentleman inquired if he had any curiosity to see

The Man that however him given the prisoner was sent for, but before he came in Mr. Pitch stated that Howe, which is the assumed name the man uses at present, is as smart and keen as even the great Count himself, and that it would take two to get the best of him. Howe is about thirty years of age, tail and snarp featured, and enjoys hugely the joke he played on Jones. Mr. Fitch introduced him in a few words, and as soon as Howe had got over his embarrassment at being exhibited in his stupid suit, he spoke gibly enough in reply to questions.

"I suppose you have had a visit from your friend, the Count recently?"

"I haven't seen him since he published that of the newspacers. There wasn't a word of

"I haven't seen him since he published
THAT FACK OF LIES
in one of the newspapers. There wasn't a word of
truth in the rigmarole from beginning to end. Old
Jones is a fool,"
"What did he really want to do with you?"
"It would be very hard to tell. Anyways he tried
to get the best of me, as' he hadn't all to himself. I
dunno but what he bleaves hunself everything he
wrote. He's

Wrote. He's

THE CRAZIEST OLD DUCK EVER I SEEN.

He used to be comin' up here to me askin' me about Eagan. I used to know Eagan out in Nevada and in Cahiornia. Old Jones bothered me more about the 'dog' than his own old head and ears are worth. He used to want to get me to say that I seen a "dog' with Eagan about fifteen months ago. That was the great point, that—'dog.' Well, you know, I seen a 'dog' in Eagan's hands many a time—one of these from things they open cases with. An I saw fifty or a hundred 'dogs' with other people. But that was the whole cry out, if I wouldn't know a 'dog' that Eagan had fifteen months ago if I saw it now. Then again he'd keep asking me about the man's habits—if he liked jew-eiry and that; but all I ever said to Jones was that EAGAN HAD A 'DOG' AN HIS HANDS to my knwiedge about filteen months ago, and so had a handred other people."

"Did he want you to give evidence formally?"

"Why, of course he did; I was to be the big gun in the case. But when I seen that the Count was crazy I used to talk about that dog for an hour at a time, an' he swallowin' the stuff."

"Then, of course, you know that all that talk THE CRAZIEST OLD DUCK EVER I SEEN.

time, an' he swallowin' the stuff."
"Then, of course, you know that all that talk about Eagan was all bosh?"

"Of course, it was."

"How did the Count come to find you out at all?"

"He was here after me first, pretending about a divorce case—that Bishop case—an' at the same time the woman was

"APTER MIVING HIM THE KICK OUT."

"And what did ne want you to do in that matter."

"And what did he want you to do in that matter?"

"On, well, that's private. He wanted me just to fix a little matter for him; but it was all bogns. He wasn't her ceunsel, anyhow."

"Of course the Count was to remunerate you handsomely for your services?"

"That's what i used to laugh at. He came up here to me an' go on with that rigmarole, an' tell me, without ever winking, that hed get me out of here. One day it would be that his friend Commissioner Bell, who, he said, was as intimate with him as if he was a brother, and I know he didn't know the man who was to fix it square. Then his friend Judge Cardozo told him after dinner, at the Judge's house, the evening before that

THE THING WAS AS GOOD AS DONE.

An' another time Judge Garvin was after leaving him just an hour before an' he gave him the word of a gentleman about it, an' all that kind of stuff. But the d—d old rascal hasn't done me no good; only for him i'd be out of here by this time."

"Was he to give you any money?"

"Any advances in that line?"

"The old beggar hasn't 10,000 cents to give any one. I never seen him here any day tinat he hadn't one bool letting in the air largely. He never had two stockings on of the same coin; one was always red and the other nearly always blue; and between lookin' at him chawing up then damned biscents and listening to him talkin' about that damned old 'dog' I was glad to be rid of him; an' I don't want to see his old plaz again while I'm here."

"How its it that you have been on the island for so long a timer. Too are now here, the warden says, over tweive months."

"I got a sixer and a fifty dollar for personating a cop. The six is done. Only for that old villain, over twelve months."
"I got a sixer and a fifty dollar for personating a cop. The six is done. Only for that old villain, Jones, I'd have been let off the other. But they'll

about the Nathan murder than
A 708ACO SIGN."

It being already after the usual hour for the starting of the boat the interview was closed. Of two things it would not be difficult after that interview to feel certain, and these are that there is great danger in paying any attention to what Howe has to say in regard to the Nathan murder, and the next is that his vanity for "knowing too much" would have compelled him long ago to tell any secrets he might be possessed of. The poor old nobleman, his Excellency the Count, has made himself altogether scarce on the island for the last few weeks.

#### ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Roster of Army Officers on Duty in Washington.

In the Herald of November 1, 1869, when Secre-tary Belknap assumed charge of the War Depart-ment, we published a list of army officers on duty in Washington. Since that time many officers have been relieved, and others assigned in their places. There has also been an appreciable reduction in the number and a consequent decrease in the expendi-ture, as will been from the following figures:—

Officers on duty... 1869. Jan. 1, 1871. Decrease.
Amount of monthly pay roll....... 230,800 \$20,000 \$10,800
This exhibit, as an earnest of an economical administration of affairs under the immediate supervision of the Secretary, is highly satisfactory.

In the subjoined list we omit the brevet rank of In the subjoined list we omit the brevet rank of the officers:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Colonel Frederick T. Dent (Lieutenant Colonel Fifth artillery), Aide-de-Camp to General Sherman.

Colonel Horace Porter (Major of Ordnance), Aide-de-Camp to General Sherman.

Major Orville E. Babbook, Corps of Engineers.

[The above named officers are on duty with the President.]

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. G. F. Heiston.

WAR DEFARTMENT.

Colonel Edmund Schriver, Inspector General.

Colonel Edward McK. Dunn, Assistant Judge Advocate General.

Colonel Edward McK. Dunn, Assistant Judge Advocate General.

Major Oscar A. Mack, First infantry.
First Lieutenant William Stone.
First Lieutenant Thomas H. Bradley, Twenty-first

Army.

Colonel Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector General.
Colonels James C. McCoy and Joseph C. Audenried,
Aides-de-Camp.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Brigadier General Edward D. Townsend, Adjutant General.

Akajor William D. Whipple, Major Thomas M. Vincent, Major James P. Martin, Assistant Adjutant Generals.

Major Henry R. Rathbone.
BURRAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.
Brigadler General Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General.

Major William Winthrop and Major Henry Goodfellow, Judge Advocates.

OHIEF SIGNAL OFFICE.

Colonel Blort J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.
Captain Garrick Maliery, First Infantry.

First Lieutenant Lemuel B. Norton.
Second Lieutenant Henry Howgate, Twentieth in-

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Brigadier General Montgoniery C. Meigs, Quarter-Brigadier General Montgomery C. Meigs, Quarter-master General.

Colonel Rebert Allen, Assistant Quartermaster General.

Major Judson D. Bingham and Major M. J. Lud-dington, Quartermasters.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER.

Gaptain William Myers, Assistant Quartermaster.

BUSISTANCE DEFARTAMENT.

Brigadier General Amos R. Eaton, Commissary

General of Subsistence.

Gelleral of Subsistence. Colonel Alexander E. Shiras, Assistant Commis-Major Beckman Du Barry, Commissary of Subsistence.

Major Edward G. Beckwith, Second Artillery.
Captain Charles McClure, Commissary of Sub-

Istence.

OPPICE OF DEPOT COMMISSARY.

Major George Beil, Commissary of Subsistence.

First Lieutenant Edwin T. Bridges, Acting Com-

missary.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier General Joseph K. Barnes, Surgeon General.

Colonel Charles H. Crane, Assistant Surgeon General.

General. Assistant Surgeon, John S. Billings.

OPPICE OF MEDICAL STATISTICS.

Assistant Medical Purveyor Jedediah H. Baxter.

Acting Assistant Surgeons T. B. Hood and J. O. Assistant Surgeon Joseph J. Woodward.
Assistant Surgeon George A. Otts.
Acting Assistant Surgeons D. S. Lamb and F. Schafhirt.

ENITED STATES ARMY DISPENSARY.
Surgeon Basil Nortis, Attending Surgeon.
Acting Assistant Surgeons J. D. Harnes and S. J.
Radchiffe. PAY DEPAREMENT. Brigadier General Benjamin W. Brice, Paymaster

General, Major Joseph H. Eaton, Major William B. Roches-ter, Major John L. Hodge and Major Thaddeus H. Stanton, Paymasters.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Brigadier General Andrew A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.

Major Thomas L. Casey, Major John G. Parke and
Major Junius B. Wheeler. ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT. Brigadier General Alexander B. Dyer, Chief of

Ordnance. Coionel William Maynadier. Lieutenant Colonel Frank D. Callender, Com-

mandant.
Captam John R. Edie, Jr.
First Lieutenant Frank H. Pnipps.
Captain Frederick Wayte, Military Storekeeper.
Acting Assistant Surgeon, J. R. Reilly.
BUREAU OF REFUGRES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED Brigadier General Oliver O. Howard, Commis-

sioner. First Lieutenant Joseph A. Sladen, Fourteenth infautry. Second Lieutenant Benjamin M. Piatt. SOLDIERS' HOME.
Colonel Arthur T. Lee (retired), Governor.
Brigadier General T. F. Rodenbough (retired),
Deputy Governor.
Surgeon Charles H. Laub, Secretary and Trea-

BUPERINTEDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
Major Nathaniel Michler, Corps of Engineer
SECRETARY OF LIGHTHOUSE BOARD.
Major George Elliott, Corps of Engineers.

Dissolution of the Examining Board.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1871.

The army examining board, convened under the cock was president, was dissolved to-day by Special Order No. 1, from the War Department, and the commands. The board has reported unfavorably upon twenty-five cases, and favorable upon twentyne. Four cases were returned to the Adjutant General's Office as not being acted upon. Thirty cases were withdrawn from the board by the War Department, and seven officers failed to answer the sum mons. By direction of the President the board to retire disabled officers, convened in the city of New York by a special order from the War Department, dated in August last, is dissolved, and the officers compos-ing it ordered to join their proper stations.

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

The Brooklyn Navy Yard-What is Being Dene There-The Tonnessee to Go lute Commission To-Day.

A visit to the Brooklyn Navy Yard at the present

peried is highly suggestive of that quiet and almost raveyard stiliness which prevails at the necropolis at the southern end of the city, Greenwood Cemesery. Yet despite the quiet which strikes one on wending his way from the York street gate down the main street of the yard toward the Lyceum, there is work going on within the strong structures which form the workshops, and on board the was vessels that line the docks.

is about sixteen hundred, and no more men are wanted at present. The appropriation will not admit of any material increase of the number just now, whatever Congress may do in the future, to push forward the work of repairing and building

The United States steam sloop-of-war Tennessee will go into commission shortly after noon to-day at this yard. She is under command of Captain William G. Temple and is destined for St. Domingo. W. I., whitner she will convey the United States government commission recently appointed to visit that island and investigate and report as to the physical, moral, intellectual, agricultural, mineral, sanitary and piscaterial conditions of that newly coveted country. The officers ordered to her are tour lieutenant commanders, six lieutenants, two

master, boats, wain, salimaker, gunner and carpentor. She has been ordered to be

BEADY FOR SEA

by the 10th of the month. It is probable that she, will not sail, however, much before the 15th inst. Her stores are nearly all on board. Her crow is made up principally of the sailors of the late ingship Delaware, of the Assatic squad-

masters, a full complement of surgeons, a pay-

ron, who, having spent their money ashore, like true tars, are back again to their goating homes. It was feared some time ago that, under the limited force placed by Congress at the disposal of the Navy Department—5,500 men—1t would be impossible to obtain a crew for the Tennessee before the spring set in, but the return of the Delaware and the course of her crew in reshipping has obviated this drawback, and enables her to ship her full complement of 350 men thus opportunely. Hor sailors will go on board on Friday or Saturday next. They are now on the receiving ship Vermont.

Commander D. L. Brain, equipment officer of this station, is rapidly recovering from the effects of a sprained ankie, which has confined him to his residence for the past three weeks.

Lieutenant Graham has been detached from duty on board the linted States gunboat Michigan and ordered to the Tennessee, for which latter sinp he reported yesterday.

Commander Raiph Chandler, the indefatigable ex-

ordered to the Tennessee, we also be a commander that the following the control of the part, deserves creat for the excellent order and discipline noticeable in his de-

#### THE WICKEDNESS OF WALL STREET.

Robert D. Bogart, the Defaulting Paymaster's Clerk, in Court Again.

How Government Moneys were Squandered in Wall Street-Bogart Charges a United States Officer with Embezzlement and is Exposed Himself-A Court Martial Blunder-The Story of an Unfortunate Career.

The case of Robert D. Bogart, the defaulting paynaster's clerk of the United States receiving ship Vermont, was before Judge Benedict, in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, when the defendant's counsel, Mr. Henry C. Place, made a motion for a new trial of the civil action brought by the government against the defaulter. The readers of the HERALD may remember that Bogart absconded on December 18, 1868, a defaulter, as the government alleges, to the amount of nearly

\$30,000. HE WAS BUBSEQUENTLY ARRESTED in Galveston, Texas, and brought on to Brooklyn, when a civil action was instituted against him for the recovery of the money. Criminal proceedings were also commenced against him, but this action is still pending. The civil action was tried in April, 1869, and resulted in a verdict in favor of the government for \$54,000. Exceptions were taken to rulings of the Court on that trial and afterwards argued before the judge, who rendered a decision reducing the verdict to \$27,246. Thereupon Bogart moved for a new trial, and that motion came up for argument yesterday.

It seems that after the first trial Bogart, by order of the Navy Department, was
TRIED BY COURT MARTIAL

on the charge of stealing money belonging to the United States. He was then found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned for a term of three years, to forfeit all pay and emoluments, and to be dishonorably discharged from the service. The Secretary of the Navy, however, afterwards examined the charges and decided that the facts proved did not constitute the offence of theft, but embezzlement, and as the defendant had not been charged with embezzlement in the court martial he was not legally convicted. The Secretary of the Navy, therefore, directed that Bogart should be delivered

not legally convicted. The Secretary of the Navy, therefore, directed that Bogart should be delivered to the United States Court.

BOGART CHARGES THE PAYMASTER WITH SPECULATING WITH GOVERNMENT MONEY.

Mr. Place yesterday read, in support of his motion, the anidavit of Bogart himself, who was present in court. Bogart set forth in his anidavit that, had he known at the time of the first trial the facts when appeared on the court marrial, he could have made a perfect defence; that it was shown on the court martial that Clark failed to account for some \$20,000 government money, made alterations in the books, and operated with the money in Wall street with Swan & Payson, brokers. Deponent also denies having taken anything.

Mr. Place also read the affidavit of Charles B. Pearson, bookkeeper of Swan & Payson, showing an account of some \$53,000, wherein is a balance of some \$300 due the firm.

Assistant District Attorney John J. Allen appeared for the government and opposed the motion. He first read the affidavit of W. B. Alexandar, a member of the firm of Swan & Payson, setting forth that Bogart Operator The Account in Clark's name with his (Bogart's) own checks; that they never had any transactions with Clark and never saw or knew such a person.

Paymaster Clark's affidavit was also read, in

with his (Bogart's) own checks; that they never had any transactions with Clark and never saw or knew such a person.

Paymaster Clark's affidavit was also read, in which he claimed that he never operated in Waii street with Swan & Payson, and that there never was any failure to account for funds entrusted to him as paymaster, except those taken by Bogart, Deponent further alleged that Bogart left on the 1st of December, 1868, taking with him \$9,725; that an examination of the books revealed the fact that there were alterations in Bogart's handwriting, covering an amount of some \$18,000 more; that BOGART HAD CONFESSED TO HIM that he had altered the books and lost the money in Wali street; that he was sorry for what he had done, and described how he had gone to work. It also appeared from this affidavit that Clark found Bogart doing business in Galveston under the name

also appeared from this affidavit that Clark iound Bogart doing bus, ness in Galveston under the name of <sup>44</sup>D. P. Bogart."

The last affidavit read was that of J. M. Bogley, a friend of both Bogart and Clark. He swore that Bogart had revealed to him now he had taken the money and how he had lost it in Wall street. Bogart said he would make it all right if he could, but was unable to do so, and that he intended to make a motion for a new trial his coulciblest.

being to

GET OUT OF THE COURT THE \$2,000,
the proceeds of the sale of his horses and other
somal property, which were attached at the
mencement of this suit, and leave the country Mr. Allen also introduced the records of the court

# martial and the report of the Secretary of the Navy, after which Judge Benedict took the papers in the case and reserved his decision. NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as parison with the corresponding any of task year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hadanu's Pharmacy, Herald Building, corner of Aun street;—

1870, 1871. 1870, 1871. 1870, 1871.

3 A. M. 30 34 3 P. M. 29 33 6 A. M. 28 34 39 P. M. 28 34 39 P. M. 31 34 12 M. 29 35 12 P. M. 33 34 Average temperature yesterday. 23 34

Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan lectures before the William M. Tweed Association of the Fifteenth ward has evening, at No. 4 East Ninth street.

Sheriff O'Brien's Coal Committee of the Twentieth vara, Mr. James Gibson chairman, will receive apolications from the poor of the ward this evening from seven to nine o'clock, at Continental Hall, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Eighth avenue. The committee will also meet at the same place on Monday and Thursday evenings of next week.

The fifth annual requiem for the late Dr. Cum mings was celebrated yesterday morning at St. Stephen's church, in Twenty-eighth street, near Lexngton avenue. Father McDowell, of St. Michael's church, nephew of the deceased, officiated, assisted by the deac in and sub-deacon of the church. Ros-si's Grand Mass and Mozart's Requiem were sung by the chorr, under the leadership of Mr. Danferth.

At an early hour yesterday morning James Simon, residing at No. 225 East Forty-second street, while In the liquor saloon No. 24 Third avenue, was severely cut in the face by some unknown party, who made his escape. The wounded man was removed to the Twenty-first precinct station house, and his wounds sewed up, after which he left for home.

rears of age, residing at No. 1,495 Third avenue, atsempted suicide by jumping from the bridge over the Harlem tunnel at Eighty-fifth street, as an express train was approaching. The engineer discovered her in time to stop the train and prevent her from being mangled. She was removed to Believue Hospital in an ambulance, and is said to be in a critical condition from internal injuries. Commissioner Bosworth yesterday heard com-

plaints against thirty-eight policemen, who were charged with being derelict in duty. The charges were all frivolous, and the officers fined from one to were an involous, and the efficers fined from one to three days' pay, each, according to the helinousness of their offences. At an adjourned meeting of the Board the resignations of the following officers were accepted:—Maloney, Fifth precinct; Larrie, Eighth; Jennings, Eighth, and Hogg, Tenth. Officer Mc-Glade, of the Seventeenth precinct, was dismissed the force.

## LECTURE BY GEORGE W. HOWS.

The talented young American lecturer, who made such a marked success in the Lyceum last year, announces a spick span new subject at De Garmo's, Fifth avenue, for Saturday evening. It is "Home, Sweet Home," from a somi-serious point of view.

# HAYTI.

How the Haytiens Receive the Annexation News.

Intense Excitement on Receipt of President Grant's Message-A Guerilla Warfare to be Carried On-The Haytiens Will Fight to the Death in Support of Their Inde-. pendence-They Threaten to Burn the Towns and Then to Take to the Mountains-Demands on the government.

PORT AU PRINCE, Dec. 23, 1870.

The substance of the Message presented by the President of the United States to Congress was received here in Cuba and Jamaica on the 11th inst The first intelligence of the Message was eagerly looked for, and from the well known sentiments President Grant on the subject of annexation, the manner in which he would treat it gave rise to much and varied argument. It is not too much to say that all were tolerably well prepared for that portion of his Message which touched upon the question of annexation, an I, in spite of being well prepared for the worst, the burst of indignation which the publication of the Message called forth surprised excitement their faucy could picture. The first news of the Message arrived by telegraph, and in by President Grant was violently denounced, and impromptu meetings were called and largely at-tended. The supposed schemes of the United States for the obtaining of the Island of Hayti were in-velghed against in unmeasured language, and resolutions were passed denouncing them. The people unmediately resolved to defend their republic to the last, and volunteer regiments were at once formed versary of the taking of Port au Prince by the existing government volunteer millthe public squares, and were presented with new colors, which they received and resolved to defend ly the news arrived here that the United States Senate had voted for the annexation of the Eastern provinces in the so-called Dominican republic. This intensified the already existing excite public meetings were called and largely public meetings were called and largely attended, the people generally deciaring their intention of resisting to the last any attempt to coerce them into annexation. Resolutions were carried with entusiasm renewing allegiance to the existing republican government and declaring the intention of the Hayliens to save the United States the troable of conquering the city by burning and abandoning it. The teching now is that the flist intimation on the part of the United States to enforce annexation, which is not desired in these parts, will be the signal for the destruction of the rowns and their total abandoniment by the people, who will flee to the mountains and organize a system of the most inveterate guerilla warfare, which they are resolved upon carrying out to the externination of the whole Haytlen people before they will submit to the shame of annexation, as proposed by the Deminicans.

It is said here that some secret correspondence has passed between the United States Minister and the government of Hayti, which was the cause of the steamer City of Port au Prince, having been detained here a week longer than usual. The nature of this correspondence has not transpired, but rumor is rife about it, and the wildest conjectures are heard. It is not believed that our government will lend itself to any proposals which may be made through the United States Minister; but vigorous measures will be taken if they should do so, and the government have in consequence been called upon at large meetings of influential citizens to declare their views on the pending questions and to take strong measures for securing the independence of Hayti. They must be conquered through a series of geerilla warfare, which they will carry on with a bitter animosity before they will succusab, and then only to ronew the conquered through a series of geerilla warfare, which they will succusab, and them only to ronew the confidence of opinion in the matter. It is confidently expected that the Assembly will unanimously pronunce against the annex attended, the people generally declaring their intention of resisting to the last any attempt

## A SINGILAR INCIDENT IN A DIVORCE SHIP.

[From the Troy (N. Y.) Whig, Jan. 3.]

Susan M. Bonce, daughter of James A. Hayward, of this city, commenced a suit for divorce before Judge Ingains some time ago against her husoand. John E. Bence, on the ground of adultery. The couple lived in Waterford, afterwards in Lansingburg. A few years ago a family quarrie occurred, which resulted in the wife leaving the house of her husband and taking with her a child and leaving one, a small bey, with the father. The wife came to this city to the house of her parents, where the child died. The father subsequently moved to New York city and has since resided there. As we before stated, Airs. Bonce communed an action for divorce in this city. Judge Ingalis, for some reason unknown to us, transferred the case to Justin Keilogg as referee. Monday, the 26th uit, the case was opened by the prosocution, who presented as the first witness in the case a woman named Jane DeBar, ains Jane Marshall. This woman, it seems, was a servant girl for Mr. and Mrs. Econe, at their house in Lansinghurg. for the the case to Justin Kellogg as referee. Monday, the 26th uil., the case was opened by the prosocution, who presented as the first witness in the case a woman named Jane Belar, ailas Jane Marshali. This woman, it seems, was a servant girl for Mr. and Mrs. Bonce, at their house in Lansingburg, for the short period of one day and one might. Jane testified that Mr. Bonce committed an outrage upon ner on the night of December 1s, 1867. After this testimony, on motion of the defendant, the case was postponed until the 7th of January. On last Monday Mr. Honce and his attorney actively engaged themselves in procuring evidence to contradict what they claim was a laise statement. In this they decimed themselves successful. A warrant was accordingly sworn out in Lansingburg for the arrest of Jane on the charge of perjury. The warrant was placed in the hands of Sergeant Allen, of this city, on Friday, who found Jane in William street alley. When Brrested Jane made a statement admitting the charge of perjury. She stated to the sergeant that Mr. Hayward, lather-in-law of Mr. Bonce, had paid her flitty dollars ior awearing as she did, and that he had paid her board for the past year and made her a present of a pair of slippers. The result of the examination will be found detailed in the following communication, written, as will be seen, by a friend of Mrs. Bonce. The statements made are for the most particular, in the result of the examination will be found detailed in the following communication, written, as will be seen, by a friend of Mrs. Bonce. The statements made are for the most particular in favor of a friend may, perhaps, have warped the judgment of the writer, as when he speaks of the threats, &c., employed to mfucnoe Mrs. Delsar was arrested, denied permission to see any one, and through threats and otherwise was induced to say what sne testified to was untrue, and that she had condition this privilege was denied. On say what sne testified to the truth before the referee to pulse in particle for Mrs. Delsar was an a About noon yesterday Eliza Wilson, forty-eight

THE CATTLE DISEASE.—The Pough Leepsie (N. 7.7 Press says the cattle disease which has attacked the flocks in that county is at present principally con-fined to the towns of Beckman and East Fishkill. A flock of sheep belonging to a gentleman in the latter town has been moculated with the disease and are affected similar to the disease, and are affected similar to the diseased cattle. Mr. Thomas Storm, of Stormville, has forty head of cattle down with the malady. His stock were noculated by oxen parchased of a Buil's Head drover, against whom he is about to institute legal proceedings.